

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
 جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Volume 3, Number 750

AMMAN, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1978 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 4, 1398

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Arafat arrives in Riyadh and meets Crown Prince Fahd

RIYADH, May 10 (R). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived here today for a short visit, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. It said Mr. Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was received at the airport by a royal protocol official. The agency said Mr. Arafat called on Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Premier Fahd shortly after arrival. The commando leader was accompanied by Mr. Khaled Al Hassan and Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, members of the Central Committee of Fatah, the major commando group. It added. It gave no details about the nature of discussions.

Rifts in Rhodesia's multiracial leadership appear widening

MREWA, Rhodesia, May 10 (R). — The rifts in Rhodesia's multiracial leadership widened today when black nationalist Bishop Abel Muzorewa withdrew from a public meeting which was to have featured all four leaders. The other three members of the ruling Executive Council — Prime Minister Ian Smith, the Rev. Ndhlovu Skhole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau — turned up in this dusty town in a black tribal area east of Salisbury to canvass support for the "internal" Rhodesian settlement.

Pope leads denunciation of Aldo Moro's murder

ROME, May 10 (R). — The pope led Italy today in denouncing the killers of ex-premier Aldo Moro, but defiant

anuncio Cossiga resigned tonight. As he announced his resignation, Mrs. Eleonora Moro lead mourners at a private funeral service for the slain politician.

KING SENDS CONDOLENCES FOR MORO'S DEATH

AMMAN, May 10 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of condolences to Italian President Giovanni Leone following the murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades extremist group which had been holding him hostage. In his cable, the King voiced his condemnation of the "criminal act" which he said "should remind world nations to stand firm behind their principles which are dedicated to the service of world peace and democratic and social justice."

The minister said in his resignation statement that he assumed complete responsibility for the government's stand during the 54-day hunt for Mr. Moro's Red Brigades kidnappers. "Aldo Moro was killed vilely," Pope Paul, a personal friend, said in St. Peter's basilica, as millions stopped work to demonstrate against the killing. The pontiff said the murder of Italy's leading politician was "like a stain of blood which dishonours our country."

Plan number 3

Fellow-accused Alberto Franceschini quoted Lenin and declared: "Morality depends on the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat."

The judge had the two men removed from court. Eleven shots aimed at the heart killed Mr. Moro, said the police.

They feared today that the murder and the defiance shouted by the Brigades leaders, meant there would be more coldly-efficient guerrilla attacks on Italy's leaders.

They launched "plan number three" — drawn up to be implemented on Mr. Moro's death and providing for maximum vigilance over potential guerrilla targets.

The ruling Christian Democrats said Mr. Moro's state funeral would be on Saturday, but held without his body. He had bitterly asked, from captivity, that the politicians who had failed to meet his captors' demands and arrange a prisoner exchange to save him should not stage any public ceremony.

"I request that no member of the state or my party take part in my funeral," Mr. Moro wrote on April 24.

The Moro case said last night they wanted "no public manifestation or ceremonies or speeches, no national mourning, no state funerals or medals in his memory."

Princess Margaret seeks divorce

LONDON, May 10 (R). — Princess Margaret, 47, sister of Queen Elizabeth, today announced that she was seeking a divorce from her photographer husband Lord Snowdon after years of domestic unhappiness.

The announcement came as an ironic end to the marital problems of the princess who has provided the British royal family with its biggest domestic upsets in 40 years.

Today a spokesman for the princess said: "The marriage has broken down and the couple have lived apart for two years. These are obviously the grounds for divorce."



His Majesty King Hussein chats with visiting Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah during a meeting between the two leaders in Al Hashimiyah Palace near Amman on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

King Hussein and Mauritanian President open talks in Amman

AMMAN, May 10 (Agencies). — Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah arrived in Amman today for a three-day visit to Jordan and started official talks with King Hussein and Jordanian officials. The Mauritanian president was met at the airport by His Majesty, the prime minister, cabinet members, senior government officials and high ranking army officers. King Hussein accompanied the president to the guest palace where he will stay during the visit.

In the first round of talks between the King and the President Ould Daddah at Al Hashimiyah Palace they reviewed the situation in North Africa and exchanged views on the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and the Palestinian question.

His Majesty reviewed the joint Arab working plan which was included in the proposed Arab working programme to be at the summit meeting he has called for discussed.

Bilateral relations

The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and cooperation during the meeting which was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court, Amer Khammash, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

On the Mauritanian side attending officials included Foreign Minister Hamdi Miknas, member of the political office Ahmad Ould Zein, Secretary General of the Presidency Mohammed Ali Al Sharif and Assistant Director General of the Presidency Mohammed Ould Hamdoun.

A press release issued after President Ould Daddah's departure from Kuwait today called on Arab countries to restore their solidarity and said Mauritania and Kuwait had pledged to continue efforts to promote bilateral co-operation. Mauritania and Kuwaiti leaders, in talks here yesterday reviewed Arab developments and efforts to consolidate Arab solidarity, the statement said. They expressed their genuine desire to achieve this aim in the interest of the Arab nation, it added.

The two sides also discussed ways of developing and expanding bilateral ties, notably in economic fields, and possible Kuwaiti aid for Mauritanian development projects which will be further discussed by specialists from the two countries. Sheikh Jaber accepted an invitation from President Ould Daddah to visit Mauritania at a date to be announced later.

French complete redeployment around Tyre giving broader coverage of area

TYRE, South Lebanon, May 10 (R). — French troops in the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) today completed their redeployment around the ancient port of Tyre.

A French officer said the new deployment, extending from the coastal area to the hills east of Tyre, would afford the U.N. force wide

control to prevent any infiltration into areas evacuated by Israeli forces.

French troops have moved to defence posts from which the Israelis pulled out. They have also spread out in coastal and mountain positions about six to eight kms. south-east of Tyre.

Israeli warplanes today made

repeated flights over the area, and an Israeli gunboat was seen cruising off the coastal area between Maaliya and Naqura, south of Tyre. A Lebanese gendarme and a French soldier were slightly injured last night by automatic fire at a checkpoint. It was not clear exactly how the incident occurred, but eye-witnesses said it took place while a car was being searched.

In Beirut, the "Lebanese Front" which groups the main rightist parties, expressed deep regret at the death and wounding of U.N. soldiers and accused the Palestinians of aggression and responsibility for the incidents.

A Front statement said U.N. Security Council Resolution 425, which provided for the deployment of the U.N. force in south Lebanon, was incomplete.

"If the task of the U.N. force had included equally both Palestinian and Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, the force would have taken the necessary precautions to ward off threats to them and avoid being killed," the statement said.

It hoped the United Nations would supplement a provision to this effect to its resolution.

Meanwhile, a young Swiss woman detained last week at Beirut airport with a time bomb in her luggage has admitted planning to give it to a Palestinian agent, police said today.

Naim Albonkhi, 23, a law student from Zurich was arrested last Friday but no formal charges have yet been brought against her. The police said the bomb had been given to her by a Palestinian to deliver to an agent in Switzerland for use against Israeli interests in Europe.

House said for, Senate against crucial U.S. plane deals in M.E.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (R). — President Carter's offer to compromise on his proposed \$5 billion sale of warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt has so far failed to overcome Congressional opposition to the three-cornered package deal. Informed sources said the administration had offered to increase the number of planes for Israel and provide assurances about the kind of armament and equipment sold to the Saudis.

The senate foreign relations committee discussed the proposals for nearly two hours behind closed doors yesterday and then put off a final vote on them until noon tomorrow.

One of the senators said afterwards that there was still no majority backing in the committee for the three sales.

Strong opposition from Israel and Congress greeted Mr. Carter's original proposal to sell the warplanes to the three Middle East states in an all-or-nothing package.

The administration said it wanted to sell 60 F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel.

Opponents of the proposal said they feared that planes supplied to Saudi Arabia in particular might someday be used against Israel.

Mr. Carter however said he would withdraw the entire package if Congress vetoed any part of it.

The informed sources said the president was now willing to supply Israel with an additional F-15s, each of which costs about \$17 million.

Own defence

In addition, a letter from Defence Secretary Harold Brown offered assurances from the Saudis that the aircraft would not be for offensive use and that there was no intention to equip them with air-to-ground weapons.

Administration spokesmen have said the Saudis want the planes for the defence of their vast country and its oil wealth and have no intention of basing them at Tabuk, over the Israeli border, which lacks facilities and which would be an obvious target for Israel in any new war.

One senate source said that an opponent of the Saudi sale, Republican Clifford Case, tried to get a vote at yesterday's meeting but was headed off by Democrat Frank Church and Republican leader Howard Baker, who are backing the compromise proposals.

"The compromise just didn't fly," the source said, and went on to forecast that the admin-



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (right) lends an ear to whispered comments from Defence Secretary Harold Brown as they prepared to go before the House International Relations Committee on Tuesday in Washington. (AP wirephoto)

istration would lose when the committee votes tomorrow.

But a White House aide, who asked not to be named, says the administration still hopes to win approval of the sale from the House International Affairs Committee. The panel's chairman, Clement J. Zablocki, said he expects approval.

Both the House and the Senate must adopt resolutions rejecting the sales by May 28

if Congress is to block the deal. The refusal of Zablocki's committee to adopt such a resolution is seen as a direct victory for Carter's proposed sales.

If his committee has finished hearings on the matter by Thursday, Zablocki wants a vote that afternoon.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is scheduled to vote on the plane sales at noon (Washington time) today.

No assurances, says ambassador

CAIRO, May 10 (R). — Saudi Arabia will not accept any conditions being attached to the sale of U.S. warplanes, the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Cairo said today. Ambassador Abdul Rahman Aba Al Khalil, speaking to reporters after a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim

Kamel, said: "My country will not accept any conditions that may hurt Saudi Arabian and Arab dignity."

He was commenting on reports from Washington that the American administration would secure assurances regarding Saudi Arabian use of F-15's earmarked for them.

U.S. will stand by Israel "forever", says Carter in anniversary message

TEL AVIV, May 10 (R). — President Jimmy Carter said today that the United States, which had stood at the side of Israel for the last 30 years, would continue to do so "not just for another 30 years, but forever."

In a 30th anniversary message to Israel the president recalled that the state had been born out of the ashes of world war two when no country was willing to give the Jews of Europe a home.

It would always be a proud chapter in the history of the U.S., that his country had been the first to recognise the legal existence of Israel in 1948, and since then every American president had demonstrated his commitment to Israel.

He said that the prospects for Mideast peace were now closer to reality than ever before, and he repeated U.S. determination to help in every possible way to ensure peace and security for Israel.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel would continue to make every effort to achieve peace but he stressed

the need for national security.

In a broadcast to the nation at the opening of festivities marking Israel's 30th independence anniversary, Mr. Begin reviewed the achievements of the past three decades and said:

"Peace has not yet been given us, even though we are making and shall continue to make every effort to attain

it. We must say clearly that it is our duty to ensure for our nation and our children true peace, and not place them -- God forbid -- in danger of constant injury by plotters against us."

Israel paused in its 30th anniversary preparations today to spend 24 hours remembering the 15,000 soldiers killed in the wars for the creation and survival of the state.

1978 Tourism Supplement delayed

The Jordan Times apologises to its readers and advertisers that due to technical problems beyond our control the Tourism Supplement has been delayed and will be published later this month. In view of this technical delay it will be possible to accommodate a few late adverts provided orders are received by noon Friday. Contact Middle East Communications, Telephone Amman 42928 or the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

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Kabul office

Mr. Abu Maizer said the PLO would shortly open an office in the Afghan capital of Kabul.

Questioned on the PLO's attitude to the new regime in Afghanistan, Mr. Maizer said: "Relations between the Palestinian and Afghan peoples are

good and cordial. We consider that the recent developments in Afghanistan were an internal affair of the friendly Afghan people, whom we wish progress, prosperity and stability."

Answering another question, on the PLO's attitude towards the French contingent of the U.N. force in south Lebanon, he said: "The PLO rejects any U.N. presence aimed at protecting the Zionist occupation of south Lebanon. The organisation will continue its armed struggle if the invading Israeli forces do not withdraw from south Lebanon."

Mr. Abu Maizer said a French government spokesman had indicated that the French contingent would withdraw if Israel refused to pull back from Lebanon.

On the U.S. call to the PLO to approve U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 before the United States formally recognised the organisation, Mr. Abu Maizer said:

"American policy in the Middle East persists in disregarding the objective facts, embodied by the Palestinian people's presence and established national rights recognised by the international community on the widest scale."

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 جريدة عربية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

Lowly Lowell

As Israel's 30th anniversary celebrations reach their climax, we should expect the frenzy to spill over into the lives of rational people, and we had an example this week of what happens when otherwise normal people fall over the edge of pro-Israeli exhalation. The spectacle this week we mention was that of Connecticut Senator Lowell Weicker, who stood up in front of one thousand Israeli diehards of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (the leading lobbying group for Israel in Washington) and calmly suggested that the Carter administration, at the behest of Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, wants to break the historic American alliance with Israel and remove Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. The audience, we are told, loved every minute of it. Which is a shame for the audience, and for Mr. Weicker, because in this spectacle we are witnessing the reflexive Zionist resort to old and tried character assassination techniques that have nothing to do with the facts or the pressing imperatives on the ground in the Middle East. Mr. Weicker is speaking nonsense, and he may even know it.

But Mr. Weicker, who only speaks for a fee of several thousand dollars, of course, should have a word with his God about selling one's soul so cheaply at AIPAC dinners. He should also ponder his words carefully, because if the United States does decide to break its historic alliance with Israel, the likelihood is that Mr. Begin will form an underground terrorist organisation and decide to establish a Jewish homeland in Connecticut, in which case Mr. Weicker will have a lot of angry constituents on his hands asking him why he went around saying so many stupid things about Israel and the United States, and Mr. Weicker will find himself standing alone, with nothing to show for his work except his speaking fee of several thousand dollars.

Mr. Weicker is only hurting Israel by allowing it to burrow deeper and deeper into its own make-believe world. It's a cheap way to make a living, we're sure, and Israel has shown that it is always willing to exploit available people like Mr. Weicker. For a few thousand dollars, a senator from Connecticut is a pretty good bargain.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's editorial, we mentioned the name of Mr. Najeeb Halaby as the new president of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA). This information, which we learned from news agency reports, is apparently wrong, and we have been advised that the new president of the NAAA is Dr. Hisham Sharabi, a professor of history at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Wednesday warned against war mongering by some Israeli leaders and urged the Arabs to trust in their own good right hands.

The newspapers were referring to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statements to Swedish television during his current tour of the Scandinavian countries that he expects the advent of another war with the Arabs because of "President Anwar Sadat's lonely stand in his peace initiative and because the Arabs are massing huge quantities of arms."

AL RA'I says that Dayan's provocative statements and Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Raphael Eitan's recent threats to destroy the Arab civilization were "the result of the Arabs begging for peace even from their enemy but receiving more aggression and losing more land."

A nation which does not wake up to sabre rattling by the enemy, and which does not mobilise all its forces to confront Zionist challenges will be doomed to perdition, the newspaper says.

AL DUSTOUR sees in Dayan's "inflammatory statements," coupled with Gen. Eitan's allusion to the "narrowness of Israel's strategic depth behind the eastern front" a dangerous tone designed to prepare world opinion to exonerate Israel in advance from war guilt.

The new sabre rattling by Dayan and Eitan means that Israel has chosen to stay in the occupied Arab lands, in preference to a just and comprehensive peace.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute is showing an exhibition of art by the Hagenring group from West Germany. The exhibition is open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily and runs until May 15.

Archaeology lecture

Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, the Technical Assistant Director at the Department of Antiquities, will give a lecture at the Goethe Institute entitled Amman Citadel Excavations 1977. The lecture is at 8:00 p.m. Thursday May 11.

Former top Defence Department official says Pentagon estimates sale of 120 F-15's to Saudi Arabia would be justified

By Jenab Tutunji
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 10 — Mr. Leslie Allan Janka, who until March this year was Deputy Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary for the Middle East and South Asia, told the Jordan Times in an interview this week that he was confident President Jimmy Carter's proposal to sell 60 F-15 Eagle jets to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-5E Tigers to Egypt would go through Congress intact as part of the package deal that will also supply Israel with 15 F-15's and 75 F-16's fighters.

Mr. Janka acknowledged however that the number of planes for Israel may be beefed up.

The original U.S. estimate was that the sale of 120 F-15's to Saudi Arabia would have been justified in terms of the Pentagon's own assessment of that country's defence needs, Mr. Janka added. It was the Saudis who opted for only half that number.

"The Arabs should not underestimate the psychological impact of Carter's move -- he is trying to signal a new American posture," Mr. Janka, who is in Jordan on the second leg of a Middle East tour, said. "If the sales succeed, it will be evidence of new American even-handedness in the Middle East," he added.

The idea of U.S. planes, sales to Saudi Arabia, which is at the heart of the present controversy and the battle which has been joined between President Carter and Israel's supporters in Congress, began with an offer by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Janka -- who used to be a staff assistant to Dr. Kissinger -- said.

"There is no question but that the Saudis would have to reassess their U.S. connection if this deal falls through."

At the same time that Dr. Kissinger promised Hawk missiles to Jordan, the Saudis, who were interested in replacing their ageing 60 British-made Lightning jet fighters, were offered their choice of advanced U.S. made planes: the F-14 (Tomcat), the F-15 and F-16 or the F-18 (the navy's replacement for the Phantom which has got gone into production yet).

That was in 1973. In 1975 the Saudis sent a team to the U.S. In 1976 the U.S. offer was repeated and in 1977 the Saudis accepted the F-15's, which the U.S. military feels was the right choice.

What the F-15 is cut out for

The Eagle (F-15) is the best air defence interceptor, Mr. Ja-

Mr. Leslie Allan Janka was Deputy Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary for the Middle East and South Asia (1974-Mar. 1978), Staff Assistant to Dr. Henry Kissinger, National Security Council Staff, White House (1971-1974) and Assistant Dean, School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, Washington D.C. (1968-1971).

Mr. Janka is currently in Jordan as part of a tour of the Middle East that has already taken him to Israel. From Jordan he goes on to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

The Jordan Times seized the opportunity of Mr. Janka's presence in Jordan to conduct this interview, the second part of which will appear in tomorrow's paper.

He pointed out. It has two engines and requires only one man to fly it, it is an all-weather plane (it can also be used effectively in night-time flights) and is the easiest to maintain. The Eagle can fly well over twice the speed of sound and can climb vertically. As an interceptor it has a range of about 700 miles.

The radar on the F-15 is one of its most attractive features. It is extremely effective and can spot another aircraft long before it comes within visible range. The U.S. version of the Eagle will be equipped with a special missile, but that is not going to be sold to anybody; either the Arabs or the Israelis. The F-15 will carry the standard Sidewinder (infrared, heat-seeking missile) and the Sparrow (radar guided missile), both of which are air-to-air missiles. The Eagle will not carry the air-to-ground Maverick missile, which would have to be wired in.

The Eagle is not only rated to be the best interceptor ever built, it is also designed to be an effective homing. This depends on how the computer

aboard the plane is programmed and on how many bombs it carries. Without any special equipment, the Eagle can carry three bombs; if equipped with a bomb rack and the computer, which also directs the radar, is programmed to full performance, it can deliver 18 bombs weighing a total of 15,000 pounds to targets as far as 500 miles away with deadly accuracy. As such, the Saudi planes could strike ground targets within Israel.

Planes can't be reprogrammed

The Saudis have agreed to buy the F-15's without bomb racks and with a computer programmed to spot only airborne targets. As such it would not be a menace to Israel and would be reduced to a purely



Mr. Leslie Allan Janka

defensive aircraft.

There has been speculation that the Saudis could purchase bomb racks from some source other than the United States and could reprogramme the computers on the aircraft. Mr. Janka dismisses these possibilities. The bomb racks will be very difficult to obtain elsewhere and would not give the desired result anyway without effective use of the radar to spot ground targets. As to reprogramming the computer so that the plane could function as a bomber, Mr. Janka insists that only the Americans can do that, the French or British, for instance, could not do the job. He stresses that in order to reprogramme, one has to know exactly what the plane can do, details which are available only to the manufacturer. No country other than the United States has this information.

Why does Saudi Arabia need the planes anyway? Mr. Janka refers to the statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concerning the Middle East arms sales on May 3:

"Now let me turn to the sale of 60 F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia. In my judgment this is a reasonable request. From a military standpoint the sale is fully justified; our complete analysis has already been provided to this committee. It is clear that Saudi Arabia has a real and substantial defence requirement: It is a large country geographically, with enormous wealth, and with several neighbours supplied with Soviet arms. Iraq in the north is a steady recipient of Soviet arms, including over 400 combat aircraft. In the south, the small People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has almost 100 aircraft. Some were used to attack Saudi Arabia in the past. Just across the Red Sea, the Soviet Union has delivered over \$1,000 million in military hardware to Ethiopia in a single year. The Soviets are themselves regularly using the port of Aden and are operating in the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea. These circumstances are of considerable concern to the United States; to Saudi Arabia, they are a clear and present danger."

Why the Eagle suits Saudi Arabia

Mr. Janka elaborates on this: Saudi Arabia is a country one quarter the size of the United States yet its population is abo-

ut six million. The original Pentagon analysis of Saudi Arabia's need was for 120 F-15's. That number could be justified in order to provide maximum coverage of the country. The Saudis only asked for 60 partly because of the shortage of pilots and maintenance crew. As such, to handle the 3 squadrons they hope to get, the Saudis will need about 1000 men, including ground crew.

It is also obvious to the Americans that the Saudis made the right choice in picking the Eagles because of the powerful radar on the planes. If the Saudis did not buy the F-15's they would have had either to build an extensive network of ground radar stations or purchase AWACs (Airborne Warning and Command Systems), basically Boeing 707 flying radar stations, at \$1 billion a throw. With the F-15's only limited extensions to the existing ground radar network will be required; so the Eagles are truly economical in manpower in more ways than one, not to mention the relative ease of maintenance.

In the U.S. national interest

Mr. Janka went on to argue, as the Carter administration is now doing, that it is in the national security interest of the United States to sell arms to both Israel and the Arabs.

It is in the interest of Israel itself for the United States to act as the weapons supplier to Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are already exploring the possibility of buying French-made Mirage 2000 fighters. The French planes are more ground attack oriented, and could strike "and targets in Israel. If Saudi Arabia struck such a deal with France, it would breach U.S. influence in the Middle East. The Mirages could also be more easily transferred to Egypt or Libya. The United States could clearly maintain more control on the use of the planes if it supplied them.

A weapons supply programme has to be a long-term proposition in order for the recipient to derive the full benefits; there are questions of delivery and training and policy decisions which have to be made on a long-term basis. If the U.S. were the sole supplier of Saudi Arabia, the relationship between them would be deeper and more difficult to break off, witness the fate of the Egyptian armed forces after the break in the special relationship with the Soviet Union.

"The Congressional debate over the arms package will be valuable in highlighting the importance of Saudi Arabia to the United States," Mr. Janka observed. Not only is there the question of Saudi Arabia's moderating political influence in the Middle East, and the vital importance of Saudi oil supplies and its policy in favour of oil price restraint but there must be recognition that "Saudi Arabia, in defending its oil, is also defending U.S. oil."

The Saudis are a proud people and they are not going to accept a cutback in the number of planes they have asked for. Right now they have a right

"... Carter... is trying to signal a new American posture."

to object because their planes are conditional on plane sales to Israel.

"There is no question but that the Saudis would have to reassess their U.S. connection if this deal falls through. There would be a profound shaking of Saudi Arabia's confidence in the United States and the process would undercut pro-U.S. Saudi government officials."

Tomorrow: Sales to Egypt and Israeli fears.

Aspen Institute Veep here to promote better understanding

By Broda Finegan
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 10 — The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, a New York based organisation, is making its first tentative contacts with the Arab World. Gail L. Potter, Vice President of the institute, is in Amman for a few days as part of a larger Middle East tour which has also taken her to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Ms. Potter said the aim of her current mission is to contact people here with the hope that they will be willing to take part in seminars and meetings organised by the institute, which aim at promoting better understanding of the Arab Middle East, both in the USA and world-wide.

This tour, Ms. Potter explained, is a "very preliminary investigation to precede a five to ten-year effort concentrating on human development in the Arab World."

The Aspen Institute established for 30 years has only recently been able to turn its attention to the Arab World. In January this year the institute received a grant from the American based East West Foundation specifically for the purpose of exploring the Arab

Middle East and working to increase understanding of its history, culture and people. "The grant," Ms. Potter explained "makes it possible for us to greatly increase our involvement in the Arab Middle East as part of the overall international organisation of the institute."

Until then, she went on, we had been limited by the lack of necessary funds.

His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, during his visit to the USA in January, held discussions with officials at the institute and expressed his desire for future cooperation.

During her brief stay here, Ms. Potter has already met with Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce and Director of the Population Studies Centre at the University of Jordan.

She also met with Dr. Albert Butros, head of the Royal Scientific Society, and Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, the Governor of the Central Bank.

Some of these people will, Ms. Potter hopes, attend the executive seminar programme due to take place in Aspen Colorado at which more definite programmes for the future can be discussed. "In the meantime I am here to make the initial contacts."

National News Roundup...

Princess Basma celebrates 27th birthday Thursday

AMMAN, May 10 (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Basma celebrates her birthday tomorrow. Born on May 11 1951 the Princess spent her early school life in Amman. Later she went to the Benenden school in Britain and continued her higher education at Oxford where she specialised in languages. The Princess was married to Major Taymour Al Daghestani on April 2, 1970. They have two children, a daughter, Farah, aged seven and a son Ghazi, aged four. In 1977 His Majesty King Hussein entrusted Princess Basma with setting up the Queen Alia Fund for Social Work. She became the chairperson of the fund's board of trustees and its administrative council. The Princess is also the honorary president of a number of charitable institutions in Amman including CARE and the Girl Guides. Today the Princess officiated at a graduation ceremony for girls at the Sukalna Bint Al Hussein secondary school.

Mideast tourism committee meets here Friday

AMMAN, May 10 (JNA). — His Highness Prince Mohammad will open on Friday the conference of the Middle East Regional Committee of the International Tourism Organisation, a source at the Ministry of Tourism said here today. During the four-day conference participants from twelve Arab countries will discuss among other topics the establishment of a tourism training centre, the committee's plan of action for 1980/1981 and tourism planning for member states. According to the source, the prince who heads the Jordanian High Committee for Tourism, will also open a symposium on tourism statistics Friday.

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مكتبات الامم

Third century Roman family burial vault discovered near Salt



central alcove and sarcophagus in the newly discovered Roman tomb at Salt with the 'paterfamilias' relief. The arches of the other two alcoves can be seen to left and right. (Photos courtesy of the Department of Antiquities)

By Susan Balderstone
Photos courtesy of Department of Antiquities
Special to the Jordan Times

A Roman family vault containing three sarcophagi, or stone coffins, and six burial chambers has been discovered by workmen levelling ground for the new sewerage purification plant in Salt.

Director of Antiquities Dr. Adnan Hadidi believes that the limestone vault dates from the late third century A.D. Although no intact skeletons were found, it appears that the remains of about eighty people were buried in the sarcophagi and burial chambers. One burial chamber contained forty-five skulls.

A particularly unusual feature of the sepulchre is the stone relief carved in the central niche above the main sarcophagus. This is thought to be the 'paterfamilias' or head of the household. His style of dress and the fact that he is holding what appears to be a scroll perhaps indicates that he was a professional man.

The tomb is located on the Salt-Jerusalem road, in Wadi Shu'eb about five kilometres from Salt. It is entered through a low opening which once had a stone door and has a circular fan-shaped ventilation grille carved above it. The central space is roofed by the natural rock out of which the burial vault is cut. Off the central space, on three sides are the three barrel-vaulted recesses containing the sarcophagi. Beneath the stone-flagged floor are the six stone-lined burial chambers arranged in two layers of three.

Many objects have been recovered from the tomb, including pottery, glass bottles, jewellery and two coins. The sarcophagi are made of limestone with sculpted lids and decorated fronts.

The date of the tomb has been established so quickly mainly because the objects from it are almost identical with those found in a similar tomb excavated in Amman by Mr. Gerald Lankester Harding in the late 1940's. This tomb was discovered on Jabal Jofeh by a stone-cutter in the course of blasting operations.

Mr. Lankester Harding believes that the pottery and in particular the jet bracelets and pendants found in the newly discovered tomb at Salt must be of the same period as those found in the Amman tomb. The date of the Amman tomb was clearly established by the finding of six coins of the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. That tomb had a large main hall with three small chambers off the east side and four off the north side. It had originally been a large natural cave. Three sarcophagi were found in the main hall and there were eight full size graves sunk into the floor. Mr. Lankester Harding believes that the two-storey arrangement of the graves in the tomb at Salt is very unusual, as is the 'paterfamilias' relief over the main sarcophagus.

The two coins found in the Salt tomb are in very bad condition and unable to be identified as yet. Dr. Hadidi said that these will probably be sent to the Ashmolean Museum for special cleaning and identification.

During the past week the tomb at Salt has been cleared by the Department of Antiquities. The fallen stones demolished when the bulldozer struck have been marked and the collapsed wall will be able to be restored.

Dr. Hadidi said that the Department of Tourism and Antiquities has decided to preserve and retain the tomb at its present site as it would be too costly to transport it and reassemble it elsewhere. The Municipality of Salt has expressed its willingness to cooperate in this and will modify its road-widening and sewerage plant project to accommodate its newly acquired tourist attraction.



Roman cooking pot found in the tomb.



A pottery juglet found in the sarcophagus to the left of the entrance.



Glass tear bottle found in the sarcophagus to the right of the entrance.



A pottery cooking pot and ewer as found in the tomb.



Inside the tomb looking back at the entrance before the collapsed stones were cleared.

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Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume traded	Last buying offer	Last selling offer	Closing price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	2,212	—	7,000	7,000
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	986	—	15,450	15,400
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	235	—	2,350	2,350
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	4,535	17,000	17,100	17,050
* Jordan - Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	487	2,450	2,500	2,450
* Jordan - Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	155	1,350	1,400	1,450
** Dar Aldawa Development & Investment Co.	JD 1,000	620	1,800	1,900	1,800
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	2,500	0,950	1,050	1,000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,166	1,400	1,450	1,450
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	638	1,100	1,150	1,100
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	2,860	—	1,150	1,100
Industrial, Commercial & Agricultural Co. ...	JD 1,000	91	—	2,600	2,400
Jordan Pipe Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	220	—	11,650	11,600
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	546	1,250	—	1,300
* Petra Bank	JD 10,000	825	13,000	13,250	13,250
Cairo - Amman Bank	JD 5,000	763	7,000	—	7,000
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	4,950	0,900	0,950	0,900
Jerusalem Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	12,532	2,500	—	2,500
Irbid Governorate Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	180	—	—	0,900
Total volume traded, Wednesday, May 10					JD 36,501
Total number of shares traded					19,444
* 50 per cent of share capital paid.					
** 75 per cent of share capital paid.					

TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Valley Authority invites qualified contractors who are registered with the Ministry of Public Works as Class (1) ROADS and who wish to participate in the tender for the

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ROADS AND STREETS PORTABLE WATER DISTRIBUTION WORKS CENTRAL SECTOR

to purchase two sets of tender documents and one set of drawings from the JVA offices in Jabal Amman at a non refundable payment of JD 50.

The last date for purchasing documents is 12:00 hrs. noon local time on Thursday 18 May 1978 and last date for submitting tenders shall be 12:00 hrs. noon local time on Saturday 10 June 1978.

The works consist generally of the construction of approximately 18 km. of roads and streets within 14 villages and the construction of portable water distribution networks with appurtenant structures for 12 villages located within an 80 kms. strip of the East Bank of the Jordan Valley. The provision of the pipes, fittings, meters and valves for potable water distribution works is not included in this tender; these materials will be provided by the employer at his stores in Deir Alla.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	10:15 Arabic Play	10:15 Arabic Play
6:30 Quran	7:00 Educational programme	7:00 Educational programme
6:55 Cartoons	7:30 News in Hebrew	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:14 Circus	7:45 Music Box	7:45 Music Box
8:00 News in Arabic	8:20 Tony Randall show	8:20 Tony Randall show
11:00 News in Arabic	9:10 Kid Oliver presents	9:10 Kid Oliver presents
Channel 5:	10:00 News in English	10:00 News in English
7:00 Arabic programme	10:15 Movie of the week	10:15 Movie of the week
8:20 Arabic series		
9:30 Arabic programme		

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign-on	13:04	Pop Session
7:51	Morning Show	14:00	News Bulletin
7:52	News Bulletin	14:10	Music
7:53	Morning Show	14:30	Special Feature
10:00	News Headlines	15:00	Concert Hour
		16:00	Pop Session
10:02	Morning Show	17:00	Hall of Fame
10:30	Happy Journey	17:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign-off	18:00	News Summary
12:00	Sign-on and News Headlines	18:35	Album Review
		19:00	News Bulletin
12:04	Pop Session	19:10	News Report
			Sign-off

Oil surplus in world markets diminishes as Saudi Arabian exports steadily fall

JEDDAH, May 10 (R). — Saudi Arabian oil exports were down to 6.2 million barrels a day last month, 30 per cent lower than last year's average, informed sources said today. They said the decline in Saudi exports was diminishing the surplus in the world oil market, which was estimated by OPEC oil ministers at a meeting in Taif during the weekend to have fallen to one million barrels a day from a peak of 2.5 million barrels six months ago.

Saudi oil exports have been falling steadily since January. The last official figures published were for March when exports averaged 6.8 million barrels a day compared with the 1977 average of nine million barrels. Exports from other OPEC states have also been declining since the beginning of 1978, but by much smaller proportions.

Oil industry sources said

Saudi Arabia, which has the world's biggest easily recoverable oil reserves, appeared to be willing to act as a safety valve for OPEC.

Its hand on the oil tap was also providing it with a powerful lever to press its view within OPEC that oil prices be kept at present levels and that the U.S. dollar remain the currency for oil pricing, the sources added.

But financial sources said a

by-product of the decline in Saudi oil exports had been a slow down in Saudi investment abroad.

They said many bankers visiting this financial capital of the Gulf to offer investment ventures were, for the first time in three years, being turned away empty-handed.

With an expected oil income of about \$40 billion this year, Saudi Arabia was earlier believed to have a surplus of \$6 to \$8 billion for investment abroad for 1978.

The slowdown was expected to cut this surplus drastically, they added.

U.S. Senate committee allows S. African credit

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP). — The U.S. Senate Banking Committee yesterday rejected an effort to cut off Export-Import Bank credit to South Africa.

The committee, after turning down the South Africa amendment, approved a bill increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by 60 per cent and expanding the president's authority to determine what nations are eligible for credit.

It requires him to consider not only the U.S. national interest but the recipient country's stand on human rights, emigration, nuclear proliferation, environmental protection and other factors.

The bank provides direct loans, guarantees and insurance to finance the sale of U.S. exports abroad.

U.S. Congress irritates world sugar organisation

LONDON, May 10 (AP). — Delay by the U.S. Congress in ratifying the 1978 World Sugar Pact is causing the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) to seek legal advice from the United Nations on a matter which is of major concern to the United States and other producer and consumer members of the World Sugar Pact.

Latin American diplomatic sources said yesterday. The problem created by lack of Congressional approval

centres around the setting up of a reserve fund aimed at buying sugar in times of glut and selling it in times of shortage in order to stabilise prices at acceptable levels. The fund is designed to buy up to 2.5 million metric tons of sugar.

Contributions to this fund are to be made through a proposed levy collected in consuming countries on every ton of sugar imported. Congressional delay in ratification means that no enabling legislation can be passed to authorise U.S. customs and excise to collect the levies from importers.

The United States, now a member of the Sugar Pact, also is the world's largest importer of sugar. Without its contribution, the ISO will have great difficulties in getting the fund off the ground.

Complicating matters still further, is the fact that the new pact, signed in Geneva last autumn, makes it mandatory for fund contribution collecting to start on July 1. Much producer hope in redressing slumping world sugar prices are placed on the fund's buying operations as it could absorb about 1-10th of

the world sugar surplus.

The advice sought was whether it could be justified in international law to delay setting up the fund until the United States has ratified the pact and passed the necessary enabling legislation.

The deadline for ratification is also set for July 1.

But whereas a sugar council meeting (scheduled for May 18) can decide on pushing

the ratification deadline back, it cannot, without the United States, operate a viable reserve fund.

A vote to delay the deadline set for the fund's operation could mean changing the pact's rules without the United States being present. Both possibilities could provide the United States with an argument to pull out of the fund, even if it does ratify the pact.

The United States, though approving the fund in principle, is reported to have registered certain reservations on its technical aspects, diplomatic sources added.

A ruling in the United Nations to the effect that an ISO delay of the reserve fund operations does not constitute a breach of the pact's rules would deprive the United States of this argument.

Oil price hike out, says UAE minister

KUWAIT, May 10 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mansour bin Juma Al Otaiba was quoted here today as ruling out an oil price increase despite the decline in value of the dollar, in which oil is priced.

Losses in oil revenues of exporting countries as a result of the dollar's weakness have reached 11.5 per cent, he said, according to the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Wakeel.

"But a price rise is out of the question, and, if implemented, it will have a negative impact on the dollar situation and we will be losing considerably," he said.

Asked to comment on calls by other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for production cuts to eliminate the glut in the world oil market, Dr. Al Otaiba said OPEC was still divided over this and no agreement had been reached.

Last night Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters here his country has placed a ceiling of eight million barrels a day on oil production this year compared with an average daily output of 9.5 million barrels last year.

He said Saudi Arabia had made the greatest effort to eliminate the oversupply and called on other OPEC countries to play a role to this end.

Seychelles to do it Chinese way

HONG KONG, May 10 (AP). President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles said his government is planning to try the "Chinese experiment" to develop the country.

Speaking on his recent trip to China, where he met with Chinese leaders in Peking and signed an economic cooperation agreement between the two countries, Rene said he was impressed by the Chinese experience, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Under the agreement, China would provide assistance

in an ambitious school building plan for the Seychelles. The Seychelles government had decided to introduce a system of free and compulsory education within the next few years. But the extensive building programme this would entail was far too costly for the Seychelles to manage without outside assistance, Rene said.

He said China will also assist in developing agriculture and possibly fishery resources in the Seychelles.

Rene said Chinese Commu-

nist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng had expressed full backing for the establishment of a "peace zone" in the Indian Ocean.

He said Hua had also expressed satisfaction at his country's efforts to link Africa and the Indian states of southern India. Towards this end, a conference was recently held in the Seychelles to promote a united front among the island states of the Indian Ocean against "big power" rivalry in the region, he said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8240/50	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0885/90	West German marks
	2.2325/35	Dutch guilders
	1.9660/75	Swiss francs
	32.49/55	Belgian francs
	4.6310/40	French francs
	869.20/70	Italian lire
	224.85/225.05	Japanese yen
	4.6325/40	Swedish crowns
	5.4280/4300	Norwegian crowns
	5.6750/70	Danish crowns

Prices closed slightly higher Wednesday in light trading after easing initially on concern over signs of an acceleration in British money supply growth and an increase in interest rates, dealers said.

Government bonds rallied following reports that the Bank of England was supporting sterling on foreign exchange markets and closed up to 1/8 firmer.

Gold shares firmed in line with the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian issues eased.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$173.10/oz.

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FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Some confusing influences in effect in the early part of the day, so be sure out to take any unnecessary chances. You would be wise to be alert in all your business dealings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make an effort to be more understanding at home and establish more harmony there. How that you are thinking logically.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to use extreme care in motion today to escape some unfortunate accident. Be no chances with one who is jealous of you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your financial situation well and be sure to go over any bills for accuracy before you make payments. Be wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You could be abused about some personal affair and you should follow an advice of good friends at this time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Obtain all the data you need for a new venture you have in mind. A private worry will not be confided in others at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You could be using the wrong psychology about gaining a personal wish, so change it. Show that you have wisdom.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have to be particularly careful of your reputation today, since others are in a snippy mood. Strive for increased happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) This is not the right time to engage in new activities, but fine for obtaining data you need for career matters. Express happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) There is much you have to do today so get busy early in the day and accomplish a great deal. Be nonchalant.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to understand the views of others instead of being tempted into an argument. Show more affection for the one you love.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) There is much difficult work ahead of you, so put on your thinking cap and it will be behind you. Don't neglect your health.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make plans early in the day to engage in pleasurable activity. Sidelstep one who is detrimental to your welfare. Be poised.

How long will South Africa's gold last?

JOHANNESBURG, (F.T.) —

Although a gold price between \$170 and \$180 an ounce means that more money is pouring into the coffers of South African gold mining companies than even before, in real terms they are doing no better and long-term prospects have not improved.

At the present price, working revenue amounts to the equivalent of some \$12m. a day, representing \$4,650m. for an annual output of 700 tons.

Profits drop

The profit picture is a different one. Compared with 1973 when gold broke out of the shackles of the "official" price, the end of 1977 saw it 130 per cent up. But the cost of recovering an ounce of gold rose by 127 per cent. In consequence, the increase in working profits is thus far less impressive.

To aggravate this situation, the state since the beginning of last year has taken a substantially bigger slice of the cake — up to 78 per cent in some cases.

For many a mine, revenue per ounce rising faster than the cost of production could mean an extension of its operating life as it makes poorer

ore exploitable. This was the position in the latter half of 1974 when the bullion price seemed heading for \$200 and more.

This is no longer the case, as the result of escalating costs. The pay limit — the amount of gold in a ton treated required to break-even — is now back to what it was at the end of 1973 when the gold price was just over \$100. The average recovery a ton has dropped over the period. However, the main cause for this is depletion of rich reserves as mines get older rather than deliberate changes in mining policies.

Output drop forecast

In the present framework, industry forecasts are that the present annual output will be sustained for a number of years but an almost certain decline will set in during the 1980's and by the mid-1990's it will probably be down to half.

There are three developments that could militate against this — a substantially higher gold price in real terms, drastic reductions in unit costs and new big mines opened. Factors influencing the gold

South Africa's legendary gold mines cannot last for ever. Mac Thain, mining correspondent of the Johannesburg Star, gives them only until the 1980's to keep up their present rate of production — but there are factors which could change the picture considerably.

price are many and complex. They are largely political and monetary at present but there is a fundamental one which could build up steam. This is total output, which is falling. The world will have to turn to above-ground stocks which at 42,000 tons are greater than a known underground reserves of 35,000 tons. The stocks will only become available if the price goes high enough.

Operating costs have soared because of a high general rate of inflation, major wage increases given to black workers, exceptional increases in power prices and the like.

Productivity declines

These could have been appreciably offset by a big improvement in the productivity of the work forces of the mines. Despite all efforts this has not come about. In fact it declined last year when an 11-day fortnight was introduced for members of the Mine Workers' Union which is pressing for a five-day week in the near future.

A number of improvements have come about in mining methods which have helped, but the long sought after big breakthrough in extracting and moving reef at the working face without explosives remains as elusive as ever.

If this can be achieved somehow and the Mine Workers' Union ceases opposing the advancement of blacks to skilled jobs. (Its attitude, incidentally, is based on job preservation and not politics) cost might drop somewhat. However, industry pragmatists do not place much weight on this in current planning.

The big houses never let up in their search for new sources of gold — but nothing dramatic has turned up to years. Extensions to existing mining areas are being demarcated. The main one is ground

adjoining two big mines — West Driefontein and East Driefontein. Known results suggest that at best one new producer could come about, but if not the leases areas of the two mines would be enlarged.

Rumours are current of low gold and relatively high uranium values being found at depth south of Free State mining activities. Depth presents technical problems arising from great rock pressures and high rock temperatures.

Preproduction costs would be enormous — put by some at R250m. a mine in 1977 terms — and capital costs rise about 30 per cent a year. It took less than this amount to bring all the Free State mines to the recovery stage 25 years ago. Prospects for a string of new mines are not bright at this stage.

Time runs out

Time is running out for old producers. Within the past three years six have closed down, four have given notice that they may have to close and even get state aid to keep going.

The disappearance of old stagers has brought no great

problems so far. Their white workers have been absorbed elsewhere in the industry and it was only since January that producers have had all the black recruits needed.

Most closures have been on the original Rand, east and west of Johannesburg. This also forms part of the country's industrial heartland, so that economic and social consequences were cushioned. What will happen when the mines of the Western Transvaal stop working? As things are now, there are no industrial activities unrelated to mining, nor are there natural resources to support fresh ones and markets are far away.

Unless something unforeseen turns up they will become ghost areas. Inhabitants with mining skills should be able to find work in other forms of mining. Known reserves of platinum, chrome, manganese, iron ore and coal are such that operations could extend well into the 21st century, but greater skills than exist at present will be needed on the part of all mineworkers.

— Financial Times News-Features

Search for Abominable Snowman is revived

By Paul Harrison

LONDON, (WFS) — Reported sightings of the Yeti, or "Abominable Snowman", in the former Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim have brought back into the spotlight one of the world's most enduring mysteries.

Yetis have been part of the folklore and mythology of the peoples of the Himalayas for centuries, and many reports of sightings have been made this century, both from locals and groups of overseas mountaineers.

Known variously also as the Windigo, the Weeticoe, or just as plain "Big Foot", in North America, Yeti or Yeti-like creatures have been reported also in the Caucasus Mountains in the southern Soviet Union, in the Pamir mountain range in Soviet Asia, in north-west California, in Tibet and in Borneo.

The Sherpas know of three types of Yeti: the Chuthe, which is eight feet tall, hairy and not harmful to man; the Miteh, which is four to five feet tall, has its feet back to front and eats humans; and the Thelma, which is much smaller and lives a peaceful life in the jungle.

In 1958, an American Him-

alayan expedition claimed one of its members had seen a midget Yeti, eating frogs by a riverside, while four-inch long footprints in 1955 were said to be those of the "Abominable Snow Baby". Two years previously it was reported that a live Yeti was in captivity in a zoo in Tibet.

In the latest sighting, in the Kishong La region of Sikkim, the creature was described as a "man animal" covered with hair and with a red face and red lips.

Following claims that Yeti in the region had killed several yak — large bison-like ungulates living at high altitudes — and hurt their bodies around, the Sikkim government has sent four search parties into the mountains to try and track down the Yeti, or Yetis. The search is apparently being concentrated on the Kancheung National Park.

Much of the publicity and conjecture surrounding the Yeti has concerned reported sightings of footprints. Some have been large and unlike the normal human footprint — although it was suggested by a British explorer, Maj. John Blashford-Snell, in 1976 that the footprints could have been made by people who suffer from an hereditary deformity of the feet in which the

It is a strange creature that is half-man and half-animal, or a giant ape, or just a person with deformed feet? With another search for the elusive Yeti going on in the Himalayas, the controversy, and the guesswork, are revived again.

big toe sticks out at right angles.

There was a sighting of footprints by a Polish climbing expedition at the base of Everest in 1975, while a year earlier a Sherpa girl yak herder claimed that she was attacked and knocked unconscious by a Yeti which killed several of her yak. The snowman was, she said, about four to five feet tall and covered in thick hair — half black and half brown.

Tracking attempts

There have been many attempts to track down the Yeti — one of the most ambitious being suggested by a Japanese businessman in 1974, and involving an air search spread over three years. There have also been numerous theories as to what the Yeti actually is.

In 1973, a team of zoologists claimed it was a descendant of a giant ape, Gigantopithecus, remains of which

have been found in India and China. They said their tent was visited by a creature which left tracks "not referable to any known animal".

The ape, they explained, could live in the high forests and use the mountain passes, where it is most frequently reported, to cross from forest to forest. Therefore, they concluded, all previous searches had been made in the wrong place — on the open mountainside.

Other explanations have covered various types of bears, monkeys and even an Indian Otter "progressing in leaps and bounds". The footprints, it was said, could be caused by rockfalls leaving indentations in the snow, or they could be made by foxes or antelope and then made bigger as the sun melted the snow round them.

Some theories subscribe to the claim that the Yeti was in fact the rare Golden Langur, a monkey which was discovered in 1932 and has only been

seen since very rarely. One of the most determined efforts was made by an expedition in 1960 led by Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Mount Everest. He brought back a piece of skin which he was told at a remote monastery was a Yeti scalp. Examined by experts in London, Paris and Chicago, it was pronounced not to be a scalp at all, and probably to have come from a goat.

Prakash Chandra adds from

New Delhi: The Sikkim government has decided there will be no large-scale forestry operations in the area where Yeti have been reported and four teams of forest guards and zoologists are visiting the Doo-Gang valley in the hope of photographing the Yeti, taping his voice and improving living conditions. Six cages are to be crammed with fruit to lure the Yeti who will be photographed by cameras concealed in tree-tops.

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HEY, OTHER FOOT HAVE YOU NOTICED SOMETHING?
LIKE WHAT?
THAT UMBRELLA...IT KEEPS THE RAIN OFF THE HEAD AND THE BODY, BUT NOT US FEET
YOU'RE RIGHT
I NOTICE THINGS LIKE THAT

MUTT & JEFF
JULIUS, I WARN YOU MARY LOU IS MY GIRL!
CAN I HELP IT IF SHE CAN'T TELL US APART?
OH, YEAH? WELL I'LL FIX IT SO SHE CAN TELL US APART!
SOCK! POW! BOO!
THANK!

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"I think Mother can peck without your help."

GORED BRIDGE
BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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Both vulnerable. East deals
NORTH
♠ K1093
♥ KJ6
♦ 854
♣ 962
WEST
♠ 874
♥ 542
♦ Q92
♣ J743
EAST
♠ Q62
♥ Q109873
♦ Void
♣ AK85
SOUTH
♠ AJ5
♥ A
♦ AKJ10763
♣ Q10
The bidding:
East South West North
1♥ Dble. Pass 1♠
Pass 3♦ Pass 3NT
Pass 4♦ Pass 5♦
Opening lead: Five of ♣.
Speed is fine for track events. In bridge, however, you get no bonus for going down quickly!
South did well to run out of three no trump. Even if East did not lead a club originally, the club shift would have been a standout after West got in with the queen of diamonds. Despite the vulnerability, East might have bid two clubs at his second turn, even though this would tend to show a much better hand, to guide partner to the best opening lead.
On the actual auction, West cannot be faulted for choosing his top heart as the likeliest attack. This pleased

declarer greatly. Before you could say "Jack Robinson," he won the ace of hearts, crossed to the king of spades and discarded a club on the king of hearts. Now he led a trump, and received a rude shock when East discarded a heart. Declarer had no way to avoid losing a trump, a spade and a club for down one.
There is no excuse for South's failure to bring home his contract. All he had to do was take a bit of time before playing to the first few tricks so that he could plan his campaign.
There was no rush to pitch a club on the king of hearts. At trick two declarer should have led a high trump. The bad trump division would now have been revealed, and it would have been obvious that declarer needed a spade finesse for his contract.
Ah, you may say, but the spade finesse could be taken either way. How could declarer know which player had the missing lady?
The main clue is the auction. Once West turned up with the diamond queen, East almost had to have the queen of spades as part of his opening bid. But there is another consideration. If a spade finesse through West loses, the defenders would cash two clubs for down two. So the player who hordes his points would cross to the king of spades, take a club discard on the king of hearts and then finesse the jack of spades. If that lost, declarer would be down only one!

Wife of U.N. Soviet defector committed suicide, her son says

MOSCOW, May 10 (R). — Mrs. Likina Shevchenko, wife of a top Soviet official at the United Nations who defected to the U.S. last month, committed suicide on Monday, her son said today.

Gennady Shevchenko, whose father was under-secretary-general at the U.N. and a former senior adviser to Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said he could give no details about his mother's death.

"But I confirm that she committed suicide," he told Reuters.

Iran riots kill 5

TEHRAN, May 10 (R). — Five anti-government demonstrators were killed in rioting in the holy city of Qom, part of a continuing wave of scattered violence in Iran, it was reported today. The newspaper Rastakhiz, organ of Iran's sole political party, said the deaths came during a ten-hour demonstration yesterday in Qom, 150 kms. south of here, in which rioters attacked a police station, damaged cars, delayed two main-line trains and set fire to an electricity station.

Afghans want better ties with Soviets

NEW DELHI, May 10 (R). — New Afghan President Nur Mohammad Tarakki says his government wants "to strengthen and expand friendly relations with the great neighbour in the north, the Soviet Union."

In a statement broadcast by Kabul Radio yesterday, he said relations with all other countries would depend on their attitude towards his People's Democratic Party (PDP) government which took power after a military coup last month.

The Soviet Union was the first country to recognise the new administration that took power following the bloody coup in which President Mohammad Daoud was killed on April 27.

Mr. Tarakki said his government was determined to clean the country of anti-revolution, anti-democratic, anti-national and anti-people elements, according to the broad-

cast monitored by All India Radio.

This confirmed reports from Kabul that the new government had launched an extensive purge of top civil servants and members of the dynasty which ruled the country for more than a century.

Mr. Tarakki announced a 22-point economic programme aimed at securing effective control over the natural wealth and resources of the country and including land reform and the reclamation of barren land.

President Tarakki said the new government would promote friendly and cooperative relations with all neighbouring countries including Iran, Pakistan and China.

Mr. Tarakki said his government supported Palestinian demands for creation of a separate state, as well as national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against imperialism.

ily had no contact with his father since the 47-year-old official announced through his American lawyer that he was not returning to the Soviet Union. "I want to talk to him," the young Mr. Shevchenko added.

The Soviet sources said she had apparently taken the pills on May 8 but her body was only discovered later -- apparently by friends worried at her disappearance.

Burma denies terrorising Moslems

RANGOON, May 10 (R). — Burma today denied charges by refugees that its army was waging a campaign of terror against the country's Moslem minority.

A series of articles in government-owned newspapers said Moslems had lived happily with the mainly Buddhist population for hundreds of years and enjoyed absolute freedom of worship.

Bangladesh has said about 100,000 refugees have crossed into its territory from Burma in recent weeks. The exodus has caused a serious rift between the two countries. Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman on Sunday accused Burma of an inhuman eviction of Moslems.

The refugees have brought with them allegations of murder, rape, and arson by Burmese troops driving them at gunpoint from their homes.

Burma has said those who fled across the border were in fact Bangladeshi nationals who were illegal immigrants in the country.

Karamanlis reshuffles cabinet

ATHENS, May 10 (R). — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis reshuffled his cabinet today appointing two Liberal politicians and accepting the resignation of Mr. Panayotis Papaligouras, the Foreign Minister. He was replaced by Mr. George Rallis, 60, until today the Minister of Coordination. The new Coordination Minister is Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, 60, leader of the tiny Neo-Leftists Party. The second Liberal politician appointed to the cabinet today was Mr. Athanasios Canelopoulos, 55, who took over the Ministry of Finance to replace Mr. Ioannis Soutsos, 53, who became Minister of Agriculture.

ROME, May 10 (R). — Aldo Moro, a quiet intellectual with infinite patience and tenacity, was one of the towering figures of post-war Italian politics.

As the architect of centre-left coalitions which provided dozens of governments since 1963, he was five times prime minister of his country.

He was instrumental in two key events in Italy's political history.

First in 1963 he brought the leftwing Socialist Party into the government.

His last achievement was helping to forge a pact with the Communist Party, which in January this year gave its parliamentary support to enable Mr. Moro's Christian Democratic Party to form a minority government.

Mr. Moro was President of the Christian Democratic Party, which has been at the centre of the Italian political stage for more than 30 years.

In one of his five terms as prime minister, he established a record by heading the longest post-war government -- 829 days from 1966 to 1968 -- in a country where administrations last an average less than a year.

It was his distinguished career as a politician and statesman -- he also served as minister of justice, education and foreign affairs -- that marked him out as a target for the extremist Red Brigades.

A devout Roman Catholic who attended mass every morning, he was on his way to parliament from his local church last March 16 when Red Brigades urban guerrillas kidnapped him and killed his five bodyguards.

The Red Brigades claimed they had "struck at the heart of the state" and many Italians admitted glumly that the guerrillas had succeeded.

Israeli official slams WHO report on health in occupied territories

TEL AVIV, May 10 (R). — The Director General of the Israeli Health Ministry, Yacov Menshel, accused the World Health Organisation (WHO) today of publishing a "political and biased" report on Israeli health services in the Arab occupied territories.

Menshel, who left for Geneva at the head of a delegation to attend the WHO General Assembly, told reporters Israel had permitted complete freedom of movement to a three-member WHO delegation in Gaza, Sinai and the West Bank earlier this year.

Israel had previously denied WHO requests for delegations to inspect health services in the occupied territories, on the grounds that such reports would be "unfavourably biased against Israel."

The three-man delegation was headed by a WHO official from Senegal and included doctors from Romania and Indonesia.

Menshel said Israel received a pre-publication copy of

The mediator

Always the mediator, Mr. Moro wrote from captivity that he had never advocated a hard "no-deal" policy with kidnappers and hoped his release would be negotiated.

But the government and his party steadfastly refused to give in to Red Brigades threats to kill him if they refused a prisoner exchange.

At first, Mr. Moro appeared to be astonished, then embittered and finally distraught and broken by the prospect of his imminent death.

He wrote with aggrieved resignation that he had been abandoned and that by refusing to negotiate the Christian Democratic Party and government was in effect reintroducing the death penalty to Italy.

"I request that no members of my state or my party take part in my funeral," he said, in a burst of helpless anger against the men who had worked with him closely for 25 years.

"I would like to be followed by those few who have really wished me well and for this reason are worthy to accompany me with their prayers and their love," his emotional letter added.

Mr. Moro had a reputation as a slow, patient and thoughtful negotiator with long-range political vision, and he had an aloof, reserved manner.

He invariably shied away from quick decisions. One of his critics once complained that he was not incisive -- it was just that he did not know what a decision was.

His statements were often so obscure and non-committal that experienced analysts of his complex speeches became known as "Moroologists".

His careful approach and capacity for long speeches has been traced back to his



File photo of Aldo Moro at the time he was prime minister of Italy.

early days as a lecturer in law.

When Mr. Moro wanted to be decisive, however, he acted firmly and unequivocally.

His first government

In 1963 Mr. Moro formed the first government to include Socialists since 1948.

The Socialists have remained part of the political establishment, on and off, ever since and given the country a significant measure of stability. In the last two years, Mr. Moro moved slowly towards repeating this exercise with the Communists.

At a traumatic meeting of Christian Democrats in January this year to decide whether or not to allow the Communists into a parliamentary majority, several party leaders said they would only decide upon hearing Mr. Moro.

After some tough bargaining and a reported deal between Mr. Moro and the Communists that the government would stay in power at least until January 1980, the party

agreed unanimously.

From the "beef"

A tall, sallow man, Mr. Moro was once easily identified by a streak of silver running through his black hair. But in his final years, most of his hair turned grey.

Aldo Moro was born on Sept. 23, 1916, in Lecce, near Bari on the southeastern "heel" of Italy.

The son of a local school-teacher, he quickly established himself as a brilliant student and a young politician with a promising future. He was elected president of the Federation of Italian Catholic Undergraduates and later of the Movement of Catholic Graduates.

When Mr. Moro was only 24, he was appointed a law lecturer at Bari University.

He joined the Christian Democratic Party in 1944, a year after the fall of Fascism in Italy, and was elected to parliament from Bari four years later.

Only seven years after becoming a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Moro was elected floor leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

He was named justice minister in 1953, education minister in 1957 and given the key role of party secretary in 1959.

He held this position until 1963, when he became prime minister after negotiating Italy's first centre-left coalition government.



Captive Aldo Moro holding April 18 newspaper in a photograph issued by his Red Brigades kidnappers.

He led three consecutive centre-left governments which nationalised the electricity industry and carried through some social reforms including the pro-labour Statute of the Worker.

Mr. Moro insisted on continuing his part-time job of lecturing at Rome University on law and penal procedure while prime minister.

He was a voracious reader, enjoyed going to the theatre and was a music-lover. His favourites were Wagner, Beethoven and Chopin.

He leaves his wife, Eleonora, a former schoolteacher, and four children.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STAIV
LECEX
HUBLES
DETHOB

WHAT YOU MIGHT DO TO "EVEN" THINGS OUT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOUR "SCENT" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNOME QUOTA JOCKEY SPRUCE
Answer: Perfume going up? — "A-SCENT"

THE Daily Crossword by Jordan S. Lasher

ACROSS
1 Hannibal's crossing
5 Bubble and steam
10 Ferrer and Torne
14 Ik
15 Yellowish pigment
16 — Plenty of —
17 "Arabian Nights" number
18 Frivolous talk
20 Symbol of Americanism
22 Jacob's —
23 Grow back, as cells

DOWN
2 Newspaper bigwig
27 Subscription keeps
31 Legislative bodies
32 High — (horseplay)
33 Grazing spot
34 Alliance acronym
35 Crete's capital
36 Slinger Vikki
37 Year: Sp.
38 Berlin output
39 Android as cells
40 Heavenly

42 Salad item
43 Executive committees
45 Sweater material
48 Gun
51 Jaguar or ocelot
53 Nautilus's skipper
54 Deep cut
55 Before surgeon or logical
56 Faucet nuisance
57 Weaver's reed
58 Demi —
59 Christian, today

13 After hip or tip
19 Lachesis
24 Atropos
25 Selves
26 Descartes and Cory
27 Millay and Ferber
28 Keaton or clients
29 Gypsies
29 Old World dormouse
30 Andrea del —
32 Paige or Joplin
35 Making sense
36 Raider
38 Sail support
39 Dabouches
41 Unconscious
42 Walk carefully
44 Folly
45 Loved ones
46 Communiqués: abbr.
48 October stone
49 Jennings or Ludwig
50 Cheap cigar
52 Goddess: Lat.

3/31/78

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HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Brazil fights U.S., Europe for lucrative chicken market in countries of the Mideast

By Diana Smith
The Financial Times
Rio de Janeiro correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO, (F.T.) — Frozen chickens and a state-run oil conglomerate are unlikely partners -- but Interbras, the trading company of Petrobras, Brazil's national oil concern, has discovered that the poultry business is big, and growing bigger each year.

Interbras's sales abroad of 12,826 tons of frozen chickens (compared with 1,491 tons in 1976) are only part of the Brazilian chicken story.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of a pool of poultry producers from southern Brazil (the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul), as well as independent chicken farmers, 1977 exports of 32,828 tons of frozen birds brought in \$91,572m. This year, the target is even higher -- 60,000 tons at about \$1,250 a ton.

Poultry production has soared upward in Brazil in recent years, and totalled 680,000 tons of frozen chickens in 1977 (catering to a population of 110m, growing at more than three per cent a year).

Reasonable costs are a powerful incentive. An investment in 12,000 birds comes to about \$3,000. Return on investment is rapid -- every two

Brazilian chicken producers are indignant. Just when they are beginning to make really big money supplying vast quantities of chickens to the lucrative Middle East, their competitors in the USA and Europe have begun to fight back -- by chopping the chicken prices.

months a poultry farmer will get back about \$900 -- enough to amortise bank loans and keep his family in reasonable comfort. With all those hens around, ways of feeding the family are not a problem.

But Brazil's chicken export drive is, apparently, becoming a problem for the U.S., French and Dutch exporters who have traditionally enjoyed the lion's share of the Middle Eastern markets where Brazil is sending most of its frozen birds.

It is no coincidence that these markets are heavily favoured by Brazil's export authorities: Quite simply, most of them are major oil producers, and Brazil needs to import oil. Also it wants to create an image there of a dynamic supplier of goods and services. Chicken is as good a way to start as any other.

Middle East market

Iraq, for instance, originally signed a contract to buy 5,000 tons of frozen chickens from UNEF -- Brazil's union of chicken exporters. Early this year it ordered another

2,000 tons, with the option to buy another 8,000 tons in the spring. And now, it is ordering 11,000 tons more. That is a lot of chickens.

Last year, Kuwait bought 16,441 tons of chickens from Brazil, while the United Arab Emirates bought 5,928 tons and Saudi Arabia 3,883 tons. In fact, neatly-packaged Brazilian frozen birds travelled virtually around the globe -- from the Middle East (Iran, Oman, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Qatar as well as Iran, Kuwait, the Emirates and Saudi Arabia), to Nigeria (1,150 tons), Mozambique, the Canary Islands and in the Far East to Japan (which bought 13 tons in 1975 -- the first year Brazil began exporting frozen poultry -- and 213 tons in 1977).

Foreign competition

The exporters' pool, UNEF, now proudly calls itself the third largest chicken exporting enterprise in the world, second only to the U.S.'s American Poultry and France's Doux. The stronger it grows the louder the complaints be-

come that foreign competitors are trying to squeeze it out of the market by cutting the selling price from \$1,750 to \$1,250 a ton just as the price of Brazilian corn is rising, making it more expensive for Brazilian farmers to feed their birds this year and keep export prices down.

For this reason, chicken exporters have gone to the government asking for greater incentives and tax exemptions. They already receive a 15 per cent exemption on industrial production tax and cheap freight rates on Brazilian vessels heading for the Middle East. But they would like the sort of incentives their French and Dutch competitors get -- up to 50 per cent tax exemptions.

Meanwhile, a Portuguese immigrant who arrived in Brazil 26 years ago, at the age of 18, with nothing to go on but hope, has built a vast battery farm with a capacity for 1.5m birds. He exports its total "population" every 70 days to the Middle East. By the end of this year that will mean a revenue of \$7.5m in foreign exchange. Sr. Avelino Branco, former penniless immigrant, is now a rich man and the driving force behind UNEF. Chickens are good business.

Financial Times News-Features

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